that we be directed to take such action as will Mr. Young reports 1 to Mr. Fryer that Haight did not seem to remember who Fryer was and

compass his punishment. Dr. O'Sullivan hadn't a word to say, and the Chairman of the committee gave the directions asked for, not even being interrupted by Assemblyman Hoffman, one of the Democratic members of the committee, who had never missed an opportunity before to come to the are of the friends of his organization when they got into trouble on the stand. Judging by what Mr. Clarke and Mr. Moss said, after the noon adjournment, the case of Miers will be breacht to the attention of District Attorney cardiner on Monday or Tuesday. It is probable, however, that no action will be taken until after the committee has made its prelimipary report to the Assembly on Monday night.

In the opinion of the counsel to the committee, it is not necessary to wait for the Assembly to take any notion on the matter. They say that the provisions of the Code are very explicit, and that so soon as the District Attorney's attention is called to the case he must present it to the Grand Jury. The only question over which there may be some discussion is the determination of the materiality and propriety of the question or questions which Miers refused to answer. It is contended by some that the committee is the sole judge of this, while others say that the Assembly must were proper and material, and that not until the Assembly has decided one way or the other can criminal proceedings be begun. Once the Assembly has decided the point, however, it is said that the District Attorney has no discreeard that the District Attorney has no discretion in the matter, but must present the case
at once. If he should refuse to act, it was said
resterday, he might also be adjudged in contempt of the countriese and be proceeded
against accordingly. Proceedings of this character would, of course, be quite as satisfactory
as an investigation of the District Attorney's
office, which was discussed by members of the
Judiciary Committee of the Senate several
weeks ago.

Mr. Croker came down to the meeting place
of the committee resterday morning, expecting to be called upon to festify. Mr. Mazzt-

Mr. Croker came down to the meeting base of the committee yesterlay morning, expecting to be called upon to testify. Mr. Mazet told him that he would not be wanted until Monday morning. The hoss said that would suit him, and that, the weather being fine, he would take a day off, adding:

"Til be here bright and early Monday morning."

WHISREY SALESMEN WITH A PULL. After Mr. Clarke had made his address to the committee. Lucien Bonheur of 1187 Lexington avenue was called as the first witness, and was asked if he had ever had any connection with the Maryland Whiskey Company. He said

with the Maryland Whiskey Combany. He said,
Q.—Who invited you to become connected
with that company? A.—Mr. Morris Uniermyer of the law firm of Gungenheimer. Untermyer A. Marshall. He asked me to organize the inside office. He knew I was doing
such work outside of my own business.
Q.—When was that? A.—Last June or July.
He asked me to spend two or three months at
the work. He told me it was to be an agency
for a Baltimore whiskey, which was in the
hands of an old man, and that it had been coneluded that if it were nushed by a company
composed of younger men there would be
money, in it. money in it.

Q.-Well, who did you meet connected with
the company after you accepted Mr. UnterMyer's proposition? A.-The President of the
company, Jacob S. Rosenthal or Baltimore;
Mr. Hebert, the Treesurer, and a Mr. Ber-

After the company was organized, what

liner.

Q. After the company was organized, what was done? A.—Sals-men were engaged.
Q. And who were some of them? A.—Well there was Phillo Straus, Sanuel Miers and some others.
Q. Was Frank Sexton one of the sals-men singaged? A.—Yes, he was one of them.—
Q.—The brother of Folice Comm scioner Sexton, is he not? A.—I believe he is.
Q.—And young Timestry Sullivan? A.—Well, I understand he was engaged, but I never saw that he done anything.
Q.—Did you way see him there? A.—I met him once. I saw him once there.
Q.—Did you way see him there? A.—Yes.
The Chairman—Unless you have some more direct exidence than that I don't think I would take that. He says he never saw him there.
Mr. Messe-Well, then, strike it out.
By the Chairman—You say you never saw Mr. Sullivan there? A.—No, I did not say that: I said I saw him there company, out I can't tell whether he was really engaged or not.
Q.—Ans Frank Farrell one of the salesmen?
Q.—And there men solicited orders for whis-

Q.—Ans Frank Farrell one of the salesmen?
A—I don't know that he was.
Q.—And there men selicited orders for whiskey? Where did they selicit those orders?
A—Oh, all over. In salesms and other places, drumming trade wherever they could.
Q.—Was it rumor that these salesmen were drumming trade in discrepantile places?
A—I heard that from the people at headquarters in Baltimore. They told me that they had heard such stories, and that the whiskey, which had always been a high-toned brand, was becoming less and less so every day. They told his thick the customers they were securing.
Q—Ind you ever hear that Police Commissioner Sexton or William S. Devery, the Chief of Police, or John F. Carroll was connected with the commany? A—I never heard that
Mr. Moss their tiel to show that the persent customers in the last question and police offers were interested in the commany, or that they received certain moneys derived from the sale of whiskey in dives and other disreputable resorts in the Tenderloin and elsewhere. The witness could not enlighten Mr. Mess on these matters, and after he had said that he got out of the company because he didn't like the character of the men with whom he had to do fusiness.

Q.—Mr. allers, what is your outliness. A.—I am a tailor, at 1445 Bragtway.
Q.—Did you ever take offers for whiskey to the office of the Maryland Whiskey Company?
A. Witness besitates for several seconds:—I won't answer that.
Q.—What did you say? A.—I refuse to an-

Did you obtain orders for the Maryland

wer.

Q.—Did you obtain orders for the Maryland Whiskey Company in saloons in the Tenderloin precinct? A.—That's private business. I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you take orders for the whiskey in the concert gardens of the Tenderloin? A.—Won't answer.

Q.—Did you sell the whiskey in disorderly houses; in the Nineteenth precinct? A.—That's private business; won't answer.

Q.—Were you ever employed by Police Commissioner Sexton to sell the whiskey in disorderly houses in New York? A.—I never talked to Police Commissioner Sexton about business.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Yommissioner Sexton? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever speak to him about whiskey? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Chief of Police Devented to Polic ey? A.—Never. Q.—Did you ever speak to Chief of Police Dev-

Q.—You have been an associate of his for years, haven't you? A.—I have.
Q.—And an associate of Commissioner Sexton? A.—No.
Q.—Nor of Commissioner Hess? A.—Yes.
Q.—You are a 'riend of many police officials ton? A. -No.
Q. -Nor of Commissioner measure.
Q. -You are a friend of many police officials in the department at present, are you not? A.

Q.—18d you ever evalue.

Never
Q.—Now, then, were you ever employed to olicit orders for the Maryland Whiskey Conclude the control of the con iany? A.-I won't answer that question.
Q.-Weren't you directed to solicit orders
for that whiskey by a member of the police
force? A. That's my business and I won't

The committee directed the witness to an-

The committee directed the witness to answer the question.

The Witness-All the committees in the world won't direct me to miswer anything certaining to my own business. Well, I won't answer, and that sail there is about it.

Q.- Will the answers that to convict you of a crime? A.—I won't nell you.

Q.- World they tend to merriminate or degrade you? A.—I won't tell you.

Q.- Were you ever simple ed by any member of the city towerment to solicit orders for Marximor whiskey? A.—I won tanswer, and he refused and then followed the consultation between Mr. Moss and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Fallows and Mr. Myss, when the question mentioned above and then the following question was asked.

ARCHITECT HAIGHT'S EXPERIENCE WITH PRICE.

Mr. Young reported to Mr. Fryer that Haight did not seem to remember who Fryer was and had not received Young as cordially as Young thought he should. Fryer wrote a caustic letter to Haight, saying in substance that there might come a time when Haight would have need of a letter of introduction to Fryer. Some time before the witness had had occasion to consult Fryer as a member of the Board of Examiners over the plans for a theatre, of which the witness was the supervising architect. After Haight's experience with Young Fryer sent to the witness a bill for \$100 for suggestions which he had made to the witness in relation to the theatrs plans. The bill was not paid, and Fryer brought suit against Haight and lost the suit. It came out that several members of the Building and Land Appraisament. Company, including Fryer, were members of the Board of Examiners of the Building Department.

CROKER PAYS NO PERSONAL TAX.

Thomas J. Feitner, President of the Tax Commission, was called to tell something about how often and to what amounts Mr. Croker raid personal taxes, Mr. Feitner said he had gone back in the records of his office as far as 1845 and had found that Mr. Croker was assessed on \$25,000 of personal property in that year, but had sworn off the tax. Mr. Feitner produced Mr. Croker's affidavit, in which the boss stated that his real estate was mortgaged to the amount of \$125,000, and that, exclusive of non-assessable stock, his personal property does not exceed \$0. Mr. Feitner swore that the books of the Tax Office show that Mr. Croker has not been assessed on personal property since 1845.

ABCHITECT AND EXAMINER, TOO.

ARCHITECT AND EXAMINER, TOO.

ARCHITECT AND EXAMINER, TOO.

Mr. Fryer was called, and, in answer to questions, said that he was a member of the Board of Examiters of the Building Department and had been for ten years, and that he was also a member of the new Building Code Commission. He was asked if a number of sections of the new code had not already been prenared and were ready to be incorporated in the law, without having been raviewed at a public hearing or bassed upon by expert architects and builders. Mr. Fryer said that he thought forty-six sections of the gode had been tentatively adopted but that they would not be finally adopted until they had been reviewed at a public hearing.

After declaring that Charles E. F. McCann. Mr. Croker's nephew, had specared before the board in behalf of firence-ling interests at a public hearing out, Mr. Fryer, at the solicitation of the lawyer, let the committee into some of his business affairs. Mr. Moss read from the Record and Guide, the recognized organ of the building trade, the following advertisement, which Mr. Fryer said was his, and of which he said, with modest pride, that it was his own creation, that he didn't think there was another like it in the country, and that it had attracted wide attention:

William J. Fryer, telephone 7a Cortlandt, 105 Havemeer building consulting architect and en-

William J. Freet, telephone 7st Cortlandt, 108
Havemeyer building, consulting architect and engineer, offers his services to owners, architects,
builders, lawyers and others in any capacity where
a knowledge of building construction and of the
laws relating to buildings may be desired, charges

Mr. Moss—Can you show me any other advertisements of architects in the Record and Guide? A.—Architects do not advertise as a Guide? A.—Architects do not advertise as a rule.

Q.—First-class architects look upon advertising as a rather reprehensible mode of business, don't thes? A.—It isn't customary. I only advertise as a consulting architect.

Q.—And you are one of the board who has to pass upon the plans of architects, are you not?

A.—Not necessarily. That board only passes on plans that do not comply with the requirements of the law. There are plans known in the Building Penartment that fully comply with the law. The Board of Examiners never hear of that class of plans.

Q.—Your board deals largely with cases that have not been passed by the Superintendent of Buildings, doesn't it? A.—les.

Q.—And vour decision is final? A.—Yes.

Q.—And a member of that board for ten or twelve years and having mode a special study of building matters, your judgment is as good as any other man's, isn't it? A.—l think building and that's why you advertise "Charges."

Q.—And that's why you advertise "Charges high; service good?" A.—In part, 'Laughter,' Q.—Are you the representative in the Board of Examiners of a building society? A.—Yes; the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturthe Society of Archive ers.

Q.—You say that you intend to recommend a reduction in the requirements of carrying nower in iron pillars. Does your society know this? A.—I may have discussed it with some

of them.

Q.—Isn't it your duty as a conscientious man
to represent in the board the views of the society? A.—I always attempt to do so.

The witness was then led into a discussion of The witness was then led into a discussion of the reduction of requirements for mubile schools, and said that he would not advocate any reduction incompatible with safety, but he thought it only fair to his triends, the iron manufacturers, to relieve them of the onerous

manufacturers, to releve them of the oberous requirements.

Q.—Have you ever had any of the building plans of which you were the architect rejected? A.—Yes, rejected for amendments.

Q.—And you appealed to the Board of Examiners? A.—Sometimes.

Q.—Did you vote on your own appeal? A.—It's against the law.

was been in it less and less accepts day. They didn't like the customers they were seening.

Q-Did you ever hear that Police Commissioner Sexton or William's Devery, the Chief of Poince, or ohn F. Carroll was connected with the commany? A.—I leaver heard that Mr. Moss then tried to show that the persons mentioned in the last question and persons. The mentioned in the last question and police difference in the last question and police difference were interested to the commany, or that they received certain moneys derived from the sale of whiskey in divers and other disreputable resorts in the Tenderical and deserved. The witness said, the board permitted after the fire, the witness said, the wind that the ground the command that the first seed of the company because he didn't like the character of the men with whom he had tool dustness, he was excused and Samuel Miers was called.

MIERS'S IMITATION OF CONER'S "PRIVATE MISSISS"

Q.—Mr. Miers, what is your business? A.—I am a tailor, at 1415 Brogdway.
Q.—Did you ever take effers for whiskey to Q.—Who was the architect? A.—Yes.
I am a tailor, at 1415 Brogdway.
Q.—Who was the architect? A.—Constable Brothers.

WELLS'S IMITATION OF CONER'S "PRIVATE MISSISS"

Q.—Mr. Miers, what is your business? A.—I am a tailor, at 1415 Brogdway.
Q.—Did you ever take effers for whiskey to the first plane the properties of the men with whom he had tool dustness, he was excused and Samuel Miers was called.

MISSISS IMITATION OF CONER'S "PRIVATE MISSISS"

Q.—Mr. Miers, what is your business? A.—I am a tailor, at 1415 Brogdway.
Q.—Did you ever take offers for whiskey to the first plane the analysis of the first plane the first the first the first the first variety of a good liveroor was all the first the first day of the first of the grown for the said that the first the first day of the first plane the first the first was all reads the first plane the first the first day of the first plane the first the first was all reads the first plane the first plane the first plane the first plane \$750 FOR AMENDING REJECTED PLANS.

Brothers,
Q.-Had their plans been rejected by the Superintendent of Buildings? A.-Yes, very properly rejected. Then they were before the board and rejected there.
Q.-Then you were called in to advise what should be stone to make the plans accentable to the board? A.-Yes. Had the board consented to the original plans the building would have failen to pieces. I told Mr. Brennan it was a wonder that it hadn't fallen before they had gone as far as they did. was a wonder that it hann't falsen before they had gone as far as they did.

Q.-IJid Mr. Brennan pay you that fee because you were a member of the board? A.—
I don't know what was in his mind.

Q.-Wouldn't your association with the other members of the board influence them not to your azainst plans recommended by you as in this case? A.—It might.

WORTH WHILE TO CULTIVATE THE BUILDING Mr. Moss then read from the Record and Guide an article suggesting the wisdom of a builder cultivating the inspector in charge of his building and at the conclusion of the work giving him a suit of clothes or a money present, and asking why this should be regarded

ent, and asking why this above as bribery.

Q.—Did you write that article. Mr. Fryer?

A.—I don't remember. I've written agreat deal for that paper on technical matters. It isn't over my signature.

Q.—No. Do you consider this a technical matter? A.—Well, no.

matter? A.—Well, no. isn't over my signature.

Yes.

Q.—You have recommended applicants for appointment upon the reliec force, have you not? A.—Never in my life.

Q.—Did you never recommend an applicant or assist an applicant to the force? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you never discuss police appointments with Charles Grant, who was private secretary to Commissioner McClave? A.—Never.

Q.—With did you leave town during the Lexow investigation? A.—Who said I did?

Q.—Well, I say you did, didn't you? A.—No, I never loft. I was here all the time.

Q.—Well, I say you did, didn't you? A.—No, I never loft. I was here all the time.

Q.—Why didn't you say so in the first place?

A.—Because you ought to have known that.

Q.—I'd you ever evade service of subpernas?

A.—Never.

Q.—Did you over evade service of subpernas?

A.—Never.

Q.—Did you over evade service of subpernas?

A.—Never.

PRIVATE PRACTICE OF EXAMINERS.

PRIVATE PRACTICE OF EXAMINERS. PRIVATE PRACTICE OF EXAMINERS.

Mr. Moss here tried to show that the witness was appointed on the Building Code Commission through the influence of Commissioner Hrady. Fiver admirted that he mad talked about the commission and its rersonnel with Mr. Brady a number of times, but had never asked Brady to appoint him and was not recommended by Brady. Mr. Fallows here endeavored to make the witness admit that the system in vocue in the Board of Examiners was a bad one because it gave the members an opportunity to cheat. The witness refused to say that he thought the system was refused to say that he thought the system was refused to say that he thought the system was refused to say that he thought the system was

refused to say that he thought the system was had.

"But," said Mr. Fallows, "would it not be better to ray the members of the heard high salaries and not allow them to indulge in private practice?"

"That would be utterly impossible," replied the winness, "because there are men on that board who wouldn't give up their private work for \$25,000 a year—which is a good seal more than the city could ever be induced to pay them. Moss—Who is the architect of the board? A.—seegre B. Post.

mentioned above and then the following question was asked:

Q.—Did you share commissions made by you in the selling of Maryland whiskey with any member of the Folice Department? A.—I with answer.

After the committee had directed Mr. Moss and Mr. Clarke to take such eriminal proceedings against the witness as seeined proper, Mr. Moss steaking to the witness as seeined proper, Mr. Moss steaking to the witness as seeined proper, Mr. Moss steaking to the witness as seeined proper, Mr. Moss steaking to the witness said.

Thaving got you to this reint, we won't question you are more at this time. You will remember, however, that you are under subposen and subject at any time to the call of the committee.

CONFIDENTIAL EXAMINER'S HEADQUARTERS. The next winess was William J. Nihill, who described himself as confidential examiner in the Deraytment of Hondings. He said that he was appointed in 1888 by Superintendent Constable and had been in the department against

the night before that, were you not? A.—1cs. sir. Q.—What do you do in that saloon so much? A.—Ob. I spend my time there. Q.—Do you ever attend bar there? A.—No. Q.—Weren't you indicted for violating the Excise law? A.—I don't know. Q.—You don't know? But you were indicted, were you not? A.—Iss. I was indicted by the State Excise Board. Q.—Well. if it wasn't for violation of the excise law, what was it for? A.—I don't know. A bench warrant was issued for me, but I was released on \$1,000 ball and haven't heard any-t. Ing of the case since. Q.—Ard you mean to tell me that you don't know what you were indicted and arrested for? A.—Yes. sir.

or? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Did you plead when you were taken to Q.—Did you plead when you were taken to court? A.—Yes.
Q.—How did you plead? A.—Why, not guilty.
Q.—Not guilty of what? A.—I don't know.
Q.—You certainly do know? A.—Well, not guilty of anything that is brought up against me.
Q.—Aren't you afraid you'll be tried on this charge some time? A.—Yes, but the matter is in the hands of my lawyer, William B. Morris.

is in the hands of my lawyer, whiteher by ris.

Q.—Does ne know what you were indicted for? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where were you when you were arrested? A.—I wasn't arrested. I was just in my house at 8 Spring street when they called with a beach warrant and told me to come to court with them. I went and was released on bail, and the 's all there was to it.

Q.—What is the name of this saloon which you frequent so much? A.—The Owl.

Q.—Has the place a good character? A.—Oh, yes.

.—Who do you spend your time with when are there? A.—My friends.
.—And Dooper? A.—No.
.—You are perfectly sure? A.—Yes, sir,
.—That inderment that I spoke about is only one against you now, is it not? A. was there ever another one against you? I don't know.

But you were arrested once before, were
not? A.—Yes, sir, in 1888.

Well, what for? A.—I won't tell that.

Were you convicted? A.—I won't an-

swer.
Q-On what ground do you refuse to tell us about your arrest? A.-Well, it might be brought up against me some time.
Q-Now, see here: as a city employee you ought to answer these questions. A.-Well, I won't. WHAT HE DOES FOR HIS PAY.

what he does for his fax.

Asked by Mr. Moss who recommended him for his position in the Building Department, the witness said James E. March, Republican leader of the Sixth Assembly district. The Tammany men in the room thought this was very funny and laughted loudly. Mr. Moss protested against this laughter, saving that the polities of witnesses had nothing to do with their examination, and that he merely wished to get information that he was after.

Now, said Mr. Moss, "you say you are a confidential examiner. In whose confidence are you?" "Why, the heads of the department," replied the wirness, Q.-Well, what do you'do? A.-Special and

the witness.
Q.-Well, what do you'do? A.-Special and private work.
Q.-What does that mean? Tell me something you do? A.-Well, I serve papers.
Q.-What was the last paper you served? A.-Well, I served? A.-Well, I served? A. well, I served? A. well, I sent the afternoon looking for him, but didn't find him.
Q.-So you natled the paper on his door, didn't you? A.-Yes, sir.
Q.-Well, what else of a special nature have you done lately? A.-Well, I served a man at 48st Cherry street.
Q.-You coudn't find him, either, so you nailed his service to the door? A.-Yes, sir.
Mr. Moss tried to get from the witness some facts about other private and special work done by him, but the witness took refuge in a had memory. He said that he did a good deal of folding of circulars and scaling of envelopes, sometimes as many as 200 in a day, but he couldn't reme aber anything else of a private and special nature that he had done lately.
Q.-You have had uneumonia, haven't you?
A.-A touch of it last week.
Q.-Rut you have been at work all this week, haven't you?
A.-O., yes; every day.

ate and special nature that he had done lately. Q.-You have had uncumona, haven't you? A.-A touch of it last week.
Q.-But you have been at work all this week, haven't you? A.-O., ver; every day.
Q.-Well, then, why did superintendent Brady tell the process server who went to serve you the other day that you were home wrapped up in blangets and ollskins? A.-I don't know.
Q.-You had just gone out with a Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Brady had seen you go out and knew you were out when he said this, didn't he? A.-I don't know.
Q.-But you baven't been home wrapped up in blankets and ollskins this week, have you?
A.-I have not.
In respanse to other questions, the witness said that his salary was \$200 a year; that he was on the regular cayrolls of the Building Department, although he had never taken a civil service examination. Mr. Moss wanted to know if there was anything of a confidential nature outside of tacking up papers on doors, lolding circulars and scaling envelopes done by the witness in the course of his duties.

AFTER SOMETHING MORE ABOUT DOONER.

-How many times have you met Dooner week? A.-Every day.
-You talk with him every day? A.-Only

Q.— Do you know where his place is? A.—I haven't any lide:
Q.—Then how do you know that you never draye Mr. Dooner to Con Daly's place?
The witness became very much confused, but finally said he couldn't be sure, but felt pretty noritive that he and Dooner had never been to Daly's place together. Mr. Moss excused the witness, but Dr. O'sullivan requested permission to ask one question. When it was granted, he shift:
"Mr. Nihni, you were a delegate to the last Republican State Convention, were you not?"
"Yes, sir."

Republican State Convention, were you not?"

Yes, Sir. "That's all." said Dr. O'Sullivan, and the witness left the stand amid shouts of laughter from the Tammany heelers in the rear of the witness left the stand amid shouts of laughter from the Tammany heelers in the rear of the room.

Superintendent Thomas J. Brady of the Denartment of Buildings was next called and asked how he got his lob.

Q.—Indn't you talk tosome people prominent in Tammany Itali about your appointment?
A.—I had no bleat that I was going to be appointed until the night of Dec. 31, when I returned home and found a notice there for me to go to the Murray Hill Hotel, where I was to meet Mr. Croker. I went there, was asked to take the job and necented it.

Q.—Who else did you see up there besides Mr. Croker? A.—I don't recall anybody now are Mayor Van Wyck.

Q.—Were you the only candidate for that job? A.—That I don't know.

Q.—Now, as a matter of fact, didn't you find scores of people at the Murray Hill that night in consultation with Mr. Croker, who, since that occasion, have been appointed to office under the city Government? A.—I may have. In fact, I think it quite likely that I did, but I don't recall their names. I didn't know what mine was.

Q.—What were you told to do on that occasion? A.—I was simply told, after accepting the job, to be at the City Hall the next day at noon to take the oath.

Q.—Hidn't you spoken to'Mayor Van Wyck about getting this job before that night? A.—On one eccasion.

On one occasion.

Q-Didn't you speak to somebody else, too, about it? A.-I may have.

Q-Even Mr. Croker? A.-I may have speken to bim, too.

Q-How long before the old indictment azinst you was dismissed did you have these conversations? A.-I don't know that the indictment against me has been dismissed.

Q.-Hom't you know that the District Attorney dismissed this indictment? A.-I nover knew anything about it.

Q.-You didn't make any inquiry about that at the time your appointment was being considered? A.-I did not.

WILL ADJOURN ON MONDAY TO MAY D. At this point Chairman Mazet suggested that a adjournment be taken, and Mr. Brady was a adjournment be taken, and Mr. Brady was acused.

The committee will sit to-morrow from 12 intil 2 o'clock. Mr. Brady will take the stand in Monday morning and it is understood that Mr. Croker and Cast. Price will be called, too, at the comelusion of Monday's session, the sommittee will yo to Albany where it will remain until after the Legislature has adjourned. At the conclusion of Monday's session an adjournment will be taken until May 9. Chairman Mayet was asked yesterday whether or not a preliminary report would be made by the committee to the Legislature before it adjourned. He said that it would be impossible to say at present, but that the committeewould decide the matter at a meeting in Albany be-

ASSEMBLY'S POWER TO IMPRISON.

the matter at a meeting in Albany be

ABCHITEST HAIGHT'S EXPERIENCE WITH FREE.

Frank Sexton was called and didn't answer, and Charles I. Haight took the slaid. He said has been the before the Board of Expaniers of the Building Besartment and had been in the dejactment of Expaniers of the Building Besartment and had been in the dejactment of the Constable and had been in the dejactment of the Building Besartment and had been in the dejactment of the Constable and had been in the dejactment of the Constable and had been in the dejactment of the Constable and had been in the dejactment of the Constable and had been in the dejactment of the Constable and had been in the dejactment of the Constable and had been in the dejactment of the Constable and had been in the dejactment of the Constable and had been in the dejactment of the Constable of the Legislature contemplated by the counselfor the Miles the form of a criminal action. The facts in the cases will be haid before a Grand Jury, and if indistances are department of the punishment of recalcitrant witnesses before a committee of the Legislature contemplated by the counselfor the Miles the form of a criminal action. The facts in the cases will be haid before a Judge and jury, and if indistances are department of the punishment of recalcitrant witnesses.

Under the punishment of recalcitrant witnesses the before a committee of the Legislature contemplated by the counselfor the Miles the form of a criminal action. The facts in the cases will be haid before a Judge and jury, to whom will be submitted to the punishment of recalcitrant witnesses.

the night before that, were you not? A.-Yes. decide whether the questions were proper ones sign and whether the defendants should be punished. These criminal actions, it was said last night, would be wholly apart from any trial before the Legislature and entirely different

in their nature.

The imprisonment of a recalcitrant witness

by the Legislature is not so much in the nature of punishment as it is for the purpose of compelling an answer. In these cases the commit-tee whose questions the witness has refused to answer has him summoned before the bar of the branch of the Legislature which the committee represents. He is tried, and in case a majority of the legislators vote to imprison him, he is turned over to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who delivers him to the Sheriff of the county in which the capital is, for imprisonment. The witness cannot be imprisoned beyond the final adjournment of the session. He can obtain his freedom at any time by purging himself of the contempt. One of the first cases in this State in which a

the Legislature was in 1884, when a committee organized under a resolution introduced by Senator Fraderick S. Gibbs Investigated the Department of Public Works of this city. A witness named McDonald refused to tell where and of whom he purchased to tell where and of whom he purchased coal. His action was reported to the Senate, and he was summoned to appear, being allowed to have counsel. The Senate considered his case for an entire day, resolutions that he be confined in the Delayan House, the Grand Union Hotel, and other hotels being offered. Finally the Senate decided to send him to the Albany County Jail. This action was taken early in the session, and McDonald staved in jail several weeks. About a week before the Senate adjourned Mr. Gibbs offered a resolution to free him, on account of illness in his family. In the following year the Gibbs Committee sat again and several other witnesses were proceeded against. All of them purged themselves increased in the meantime instituted a suit for take imprisonment. The action was carried to the Court of Appeals, where a decision was rendered sustaining the right of the Senate to imprison. the Department of Public Works of dered sustaining the right of the Senate to imprison.

Elverton R Chapman, a broker of this city, was sentenced in 1838 to serve thirty days in jail for refusing to tell who his clients were or to allow a committee of the United States Senate to examine his books in an investigation into the charge that certain United States Senators had speculated in Sugar stock while a bill affecting its price was pending. He appealed to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was denied in a decision written by Chief Justice Fuller, and concurred in by the full bench. Mr. Chapman served out his sentence. The decision of the court was that the questions which he refused to answer were proper and egitimate.

In the case of Hallet Kibourn, who refused to answer questions put to him by a commit-In the case of Hallet Kilbourn, who refused to answer questions put to him by a committee of the House of Representatives during the administration of President Grant, and who was committed for contenut, Kilbourn was discharged by the courts, they holding that the questions were improper. He brought suit for \$100,000 against the Bergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and the entire amount was awarded to him. The verdict was set aside later, and at a second trial damages were assessed at \$25,000.

and if his wheat is as high as it ought to be at this time of the year. M. Salignac was on the same steamer laden with shoes, which he is taking to his family at Marseilles. He was so much impressed with the cheatness of these articles here that he invested in enough for all his frierds and relatives at home as souvenirs of New York. M. Plancon returned with a greater interest than he ever before left in America. He made some money in Warlstreet during the season and invested it here most advantageously, so he never before regretted so to lose sight of Sandy Hook.

On the Campania was Ernest Van Dyck, with a check for part of his carnings in his bocket. He sent a durlicate check on La Touraine in case of accident. Anton Van Roov, Signor Mancinelli, Mile, Bauermeister, Mile, Suzanne Adams, Mme, Nordica and her husband. Signor Bevignant and Mile, Zeite de Lussan of the Ellis Opera Company were also on the Campania.

Mmes, Sembrich, Lehmann, Earnes, and Schumann-Heink grees on Monday to sing in Montreal. Mine, Fames will sail next week after singing in concert in Philadelphia. Herr Dispitel returns next Tuesday, and Signor Campania, and Aureeal in Jerman. Mme, Sembrich goes from here to London and after a brief stay in Paris goes to her home in Dresden, don't on the sure in Presden, me, Lemman, who sails next week, will rest for a while at Wiesbaden and then go to London for a few appearances at Covent Garden. don for a few appearances at Covent Garden,

STATEN ISLAND BURGLARS CAUGHT. Prove to Be Two Boys, One of Whom Was

Apparently Stealing for His Father.

Edward Fabierklewiez, 16 years old, a Pole, of 175 York avenue, and Daniel Sneckebell. 12 years old, of Jersey street, New Brighton, Staten Island, were arrested early yesterday morning by the Staten Island police for burglary. Fabierklewiez was caught in the kitchen of a priyate residence packing up his booty, while Sneckebell was caught later with stolen goods in his possession hurrying along Madigues, Table Washington, Tor some time. while Sneckebell was caught later with stolen goods in his possession hurrying along Madi-son avenue, New Brighton. For some time past the kitchens of private residences in St. Mark's and Fort places, New Brighton, have been entered, and greenies, erackery, silver-ware and clothing have been taken. Between lifteen and twenty residences have been robbed ware and clothing have been taken. Between fifteen and twenty residences have been robbed in this manner. Detective John P. Smith and Policeman Melville L. Reeder were detailed along St. Mark's and Fort places yesterday in another endenvor to catch the burglars.

About 2 A. M. Detective Smith saw a small light in the kitchen of the residence of George Bell in Fort place. He stationed Policeman Reeder outside and he wont to the kitchen door. The door was unlocked and open a few inches. He pushed the door open quetly and looked in. By the kitchen table there stool a boy diligently packing groceries, creckery and silverware into a capacious Lag. The table was piled with articles intended to be taxen away. Smith rushed in and graobed the boy by the collar. On Madison avenue near Fort place the officers came across Sneckebell, who also had groceries and other articles alleged to be stolen.

had groceries and other articles alleged to be stolen.

Detective Smith took Fablerkiewiez to his home on York avenus. When they arrived at the house Smith found the front doer oren. As Smith and the lad entered, the elder Fablerkiewiez called out: "Is that you, Eddie?" The father was placed under arrest for receiving stolen goods, as the officer found a large quantity of property there, which several tersons have identified as stolen. In addition to entering Mr. Bell's residence yesterday morning, the pair had entered the hotel kept by John W. Tilley at St. George, and some of the property recovered by the police believe that they can make out eight cases against the two boys.

Harlem Flat Houses Burned. Fire was discovered in the five-story flat

houses at 228 and 230 West 123d street yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Katherine Clemmons, the janitress of the buildings, was overcome by smoke. She was assisted to the street by a policeman. Policeman William Shevila and family, who lived on the third floor of 228, had a narrow escape. Shevila was sleeping and escaped in his underciothing by climbing out on the rear fire escape and smashing the window of an unoccupied flat in the next house. His mother was slightly burned about the face and hands. All the other tenonis escaped. The damage amounted to \$25,000. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hornung of 266 West 123d street and Frederick Horn of 513 Tinton avenue were arrested for trying to force their way through the fire lines. mitrees of the buildings, was overcome by smoke. She was assisted to the street by a po-

Butt Bill.

MANORVILLE, L. I., April 22.-In their zeal for reform, the members of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union have kept the Assemblymen and Senator from Suffolk county busy all winter with their various measures intended to promote public morals. Their latest move is to have a law enacted problibing the throwing away of butts of cigars and cigarettes in the streets. It is their belief that many persons get their first lessons in smoking, when children by picking up the discarded butts of cigars or cigarettes thrown away in the streets. Christian Temperance Union have kept the

The Real Estate Board of Brokers requiring the news facilities of a trustworthy morning publication, together with a corresponding clientage, have designated Tag. Sun their official News and Advertising medium. There is printed each day a complete summary of Real Estate transactions, together with a list of Real Estate Auction Sales to occur. — Adv.

HE IS "SICKING" PARTNER BLACK ON THE PLATT LAW FIRM.

Thinks the Ex-Governor Would Be Valuable as Counsel to a Tammany Investigating Committee-Black Said Still to En-Abraham Gruber, unfor partner of the law firm of Black, Olcott & Gruber, is seldom taken

seriously. He was one of Frank S. Black's supporters for a renomination for Governor by the Republican party at Saratoga last fall. With the advent of the Roosevelt ad-ministration at Albany ex-Gov. Black came New York and became the head o Mr. Gruber's law firm, and at that time William M. K. Olcott, another of Mr. Biack's supporters for renomination last fall, joined the firm. During the Boosevelt campaign Mr. Gruber made many speeches throughout the State for Col. Roosevelt. He has visited Albany on several occasions since, and has had lunch with Gov. Roosevelt. Shortly after Mr. Gruber's new law firm was organized, early in the year, there were whispers in Bepublican circles hereabouts to the effect that part of ex-Gov. Black's pleasure and duty in New York city would be to attempt to overthrow the Republican organization first in the county and subsequently in the State and then to take command as leader. Many of these stories were printed at the time, but Mr. Gruber, speaking for Mr. Black, then denied their authenticity, and wound up by saving: "Black and Platt will be the warmest friends within six months." Since that time, however, a number of Benub-

lican leaders both in New York and Brooklyn say they have discerned efforts on the part of some of Mr. Black's friends to make these stories authentic. The idea seems to be, according to these Republican local leaders, that Mr. Black and his friends are first to overthrow Mr. Quigg and Mr. Dady below the Bronx and eventually to overthrow Senator Thomas C. Platt, Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and the present organization in other parts of the State and attempt to control next year a majority of the delegates to the National Republican Convention, and later on to control the Republican State Convention which is to nominate a successor to Gov. Roosevelt. The old Republican war horses who have discussed this ambitious scheme smile and say: We no longer take Aby Gruber in earnest." They point out that Mr. Black has time and time again said that he had not the qualificafor political leadership. He and his friends are known as "poor losers." They did not accept defeat in the Republican State Convention with grace last fall, and the Democratic State compaigners re-

He brought suit for \$108,000 against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representitives, and the entire amount was awarded to him. The verdict was set aside later, and at a second trial damages were assessed at \$25,000.

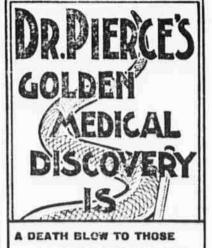
OPERA STARS SAIL AWAY.

Many of Mr. Grau's Artists on La Touraine and the Campania.

Most of the singers engaged in the performance on Friday night left this country yesterday. On La Touraine were Maurice Grau and his family, who go to their villa near Paris for a short while and thence to London when the season at Covent Garden opens, and MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke. Both the De Reszkes will remain for a short time in Paris and then yo to London. On the same steamer was M. Saleza, who is a farmer as well as a tenor and is going to the south of France for a few days to see if his cows and Eigs are in good condition and if his wheat is as high as it ought to be at this time of the year. M. Salignac was on the same steamer laden with shoes, which, he is taking to his family at Marseilles. He was so much impressed with the cheanness of these articles here that he invested in enough, for all his friends and re atives at home as souvenirs of New York. M. Flancon returned with a formation in the late of the prediction of the prediction of the same time in a the firm of the size of the size

requested to investigate how this

chised of to Albary with it to hand it to flow. Black. That scriplate was to defeat Theodore Escaped to Escaped this afternoon by The Sun correspondent and asked ogaring the published statement that he would asked to garing the published statement that he would asked to garing the published statement that he would asked to garing the published statement that he would asked to garing the published of the New York Mandeinal Assembly. It. Itlack replied "I have nothing to say about it. I don't know what the story is and have not seen it." The correspondent offered to show Mr. Black the story, but he declined to look at it and said: "I don't know what the story is and don't care about it."



AILMENTS OF YOUR BODY WHICH "SNEAK IN" ON YOU AND POISON YOUR SYSTEM. IT PURIFIES YOUR BLOOD.

"Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more striking and pleasing to look upon, than a hearty, ruddy face. gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them strong and more able to keep up the daily round of duty whether at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity. or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. for purifying the blood.

Leg Sores-" Sores on my wife's limb | were so bad she could not walk. Physicians' aid of no value and she used crutches. After | bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, she laid them so after spending over \$60 in medical attent. aside and walked freely." Fred A. Hoyle, ance. My trouble was a raw sore on my Reynolds Bridge, Conn.

Grip-" Was in very bad condition after an attack of grip. Nothing helped me and I almost gave up hope. I am strong and feel better now than in twenty years, all because I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made my blood rich and pure." John O. Duncan, 649 Russell av., Indianapolis, Ind.

Bad Blood-" Although past 70 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three ankle." Mrs. Louisa Mason, Court Street. Lowell, Mass.

Dyspepsia-"For twelve years I was dyspeptic and broken in health, had terrible pains in my back and was unable to work, When I had taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I recovered my health. I always recommend (t." J. F. Manor, 362 8th S Oswego, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LAWMAKING IN ALBANY.

TRAINOR'S ANTI-TRUST BILL PLACED ON THE ASSEMBLY CALENDAR.

Donnelly's Anti-Monster Bill to Be Reported Favorably - The Assembly Passes the Constitutional Amendment Separ-ating County Debts from City Debts. ALBANT, April 22.-Each house of the Legislature held brief sessions to-day and a number

of important bills were passed in the Assembly. introduced by Senator Stranahan, which passed the last Legislature and to-day passed the Assembly, with it is expected, reduce the bonded indebtedness of New York city by from \$20,-000,000 to \$25,000,000. The amendment will be submitted to the people next fall and will not become operative unless accepted by a ma jority of the people voting thereon. The amendment provides that where a county is within the limits of a city its powers to con-

tract a debt shall cease. It is further provided that the debt of such a county now existing in computing the same in connection with the constitutional limitation. Comptroller Bird S Coler of New York city has been anxious for the passage of this amendment, believing that it is another step in aid of the municipal construc-Without debate Assemblyman Trainor's bill

to prohibit the formation of sools, trusts and conspiracies to centrol the rates of transportation was passed in the Assembly. This was vesterday recommitted to the Rules Committee, which promptly placed it on to-day's calendar

The Assembly Rules Committee to-day decided to report favorably the Domrelly "anti-monster" bill and will place the same on the calendar for Monday night.

The Assembly to-day passed Sepator Stranahan's proposed amendment to the Constitution providing that the powers of the Board of Supervisors of a county included within a city shall devolve uponithe Municipal Assem The Assembly passed these bills: Sena or Marshall's, providing that when the steam rafficad tracks of the Atlantic Avenue ha froad Com-pany shall have been depressed or elevated on At-lantic avenue a surface road may be operated in place thereof. Senator Chahoon's, appropriating \$72,000 for a State hospital for insane convicts at Dannemora.

Senator Chaboon's, appropriating \$72,000 for a State hospital for linean convicts at Dannemora. Mr. Appar's, appropriating \$63,450 for the completion of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, West-hester county.

Mr. tsandmer's, allowing the trial Judges to fix the term of imprisonment of any person sent to Elmira Reformatory, in order to abolish intermediate sentences tetthat institution.

Senator Ford's, authorizing the New York city Police Commissioners to rehear and determine the charges upon which Patrolman Patrick Ganley was removed from the police force.

Mr. O'Councell's, providing that one member of the State Board of Charittes shall be a representative labor man.

Senator White's, authorizing the Forcet, Fish and Senator White's, authorizing the Forest, Fish and Senator White's, authorizing the Forest, Fish and Gause Commission to remove from public waters fish which in their independent are deleterious.

Senator Ma key's two bills, providing for the filling in of the Hamburg Canal in Budslo and prohibiting the sale of the land to a corporation.

Senator Coogeshall's, incorporating the Salvation Army and exempting its property from taxation.

Senator Brackett's, providing that officers of the rank of Capitain or above in either the army or naval service of the United States in Caba, Porto Biro, Hawaii or the Philippines may take acknowledgments in those silands.

Senator Higgins's, extending the time of the collector's notice to taxparers from ten to twenty days.

Hustled Out by Rebellious Tailors. About 300 clothing cutters and tailors, who say they are going to fight the United Garment Workers, met yesterday afternoon in Bee thoven Hall, Third street, near the Bowery, For want of a more specific name, they are now known as the Clothing Workers' Union. They are affliated with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. William N. Ray, President of the new body, was Chairman, and dent of the new body, was Chairman, and
the principal speaker was Thomas Wright.
His address was mainly a denunciation of the
United Garment Workers. Herman Robinson,
an officer of that organization, interrupted the
speaker to ask what the Socialist Labor party
had ever done for labor. Its members were
good disorganizers, he said.
A score of voices yelled "Put him out;" and
several more asked how Robinson had got in.
Robinson was finally hustled out of the hall
amid hoots and hisses.

Death at a Sanitarium to Be Investigated. Coroner Delop of Brooklyn is to hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Aelia Schoonmaker of Troy, N. Y., who died on April 13 at the saultarium of Dr. E. H. Minele, at 119 Macon street, Brooklyn, after being under treatment there for three weeks. The autopsy showed that death resulted from peritonitis. Dr. Mine and his wife. Dr. Libbia Mineie, declare that there was nothing irregular in their treatment of the patient, and they have told the Coroner that they court the closest inquiry. Drops His Name Because It Ends in Sky.

Hyman Lashinsky obtained permission from Justice Conian of the City Court yesterday to

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We have a Shoe embodying an en-tirely new and successful device which holds the ankle firmly but gently, at the same time giving support to the Arch of the Foot, where the real weakness lies-price \$2.25 & \$2.50.

If Your Child Toes In.

we have another Shoe to correct that awkward habit—price \$2.00 to \$3.50— both inexpensive, but do the work effectually and give perfect satisfac-

The variety of shapes and sizes in Children's Shoes offered here, makes & correct fit always possible.



IF VALUES AND PRICE were rightly measured the Suits and Top Coats

NO MORE \$15.00 NO LESS

would not be allowed to leave for less than \$30. Nor are we the only ones to say it. Money back if dissatisfied Send for samples for purpose of comparison.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO., Sun Building, near Brooklyn Bridge. 1191 Broadway, near 28th St.'

Midwife in the Tombs. Louisa Vogel, a midwife of 143 First avenue. was committed yesterday by Coroner Zucca to the Tombs without bail to await the result of the injuries of Grace Thomson of 431 East 1224 street. Mrs. Thomson made an ante-mortem statement, accusing Mrs. Vogel of performing a criminal operation on her.

Paderewski's Visit. Mr. John C. Fryer of Steinways' has a calle from Paderewski announcing that he will sail for America on the 18th of October next for his fall and winter tour.

A SEASIDE EXPERIENCE.

Little Quiet Joke on the Family.

While we were at the seaside last summer, I sprung a little experiment on my family. I noticed that husband and the children were all lacking in energy and go, and something seemed wrong with them.

We had been using coffee every morning, and it gradually dawned upon me that perhaps this was the cause.

Without saying anything, I bought a package of the Postum Food Coffee and, having been warned to look cut and sea that it was properly made, I gave my own special attention to it. For about a week we used it, and not one of the family shew

we used it, and not one of the family knew but what they were drinking the best colle-When I finally told them that it was Postum, my husband laughed and said. Let us continue on the Postum. I have been feed-ing very much better for the past week change his name to Hyman Wilson. He is 50 years old, is married and has five children. He said that his family name was frequently misspelled, and further:

"Lashinsky is now looked upon by a number of people in a very unfavorable way because it ends with sky, and thereby causes prejudices to prevail with some people."

continue on the Postum. I have been feeling very much better for the past week and give very marked, and you can imagine I can recommend the people in a very unfavorable way because it pleasure. Mrs. Alice E. Scarlett, Yolo, Yolo Co., Cal.—Adv.